

THE DEWITT WALLACE INSTITUTE FOR THE  
HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE FRIENDS



JULY 1, 2009 - JUNE 30, 2010

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*Oskar Diethelm Library  
Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar  
Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry  
Eric T. Carlson Memorial Grand Rounds*

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“THE DOME OF THOUGHT.”

# THE DEWITT WALLACE INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

## *AN INTRODUCTION*

The DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry is an inter-disciplinary research unit in the Department of Psychiatry of the Joan and Sanford I. Weill Medical College of Cornell University and The New York Presbyterian Hospital. Its objective is to carry out, encourage, and advise scholarship in a broad range of historical topics that are relevant to the present day theory and practice of psychiatry. Its basic activities include the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar and the administering of the Oskar Diethelm Library.

The foundation of the Institute was laid in 1936, when Dr. Oskar Diethelm, Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry and Psychiatrist-in-Chief of the recently opened Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, began assembling books and journals important to the history of psychiatry, convinced as he was of their value to clinicians. Stimulated by this growing resource, Dr. Eric T. Carlson formally launched the History of Psychiatry Section (as the Institute was originally known) in 1958, when he received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to pursue research into the history of American psychiatry. At the same time, Dr. Diethelm appointed him to a newly created position as Director of the Section.

Under the leadership of Dr. Carlson, the activities and collections of the History Section steadily expanded to serve a wide range of interests, from the educating of medical students and residents to the exchange of ideas among historically oriented scholars from many disciplines. In the early 1960s, Dr. Carlson instituted a biweekly research seminar, which in 1993 was renamed the Richardson Research Seminar in honor of the Richardsons' generous support.

When Dr. Diethelm retired in 1962, the Section's rare books library was named in his honor. The Oskar Diethelm

Library now contains over 50,000 printed items, constituting the most comprehensive collection of its kind in the United States. Initially, the emphasis was on collecting British and American works from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries as well as Renaissance works in Latin. As the Library grew, however, it developed major collections dating from the 15th century in French, German and Italian, as well as acquired selected works in Arabic, Dutch, Hungarian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish.

The Library now counts among its holdings nearly every edition of the monographs of such important figures as Emil Kraepelin, Sigmund Freud, Isaac Ray and Benjamin Rush. The Library holds significant collections in such areas as the history of hypnotism, psychoanalysis, the American mental hygiene movement, the temperance movement, as well as religious and medical debates on witchcraft, suicide, and sexual behaviors. There are also many early and rare first-person accounts of psychiatric illness, alcoholism, and drug abuse. The Library has the complete runs of several crucial and uncommon journals and an impressive collection of hospital and asylum reports of the 19th and early 20th centuries, amounting to more than 3,500 items.

Dr. Diethelm recognized the value of knowledge contained in early dissertations written for the medical degree in pre-Enlightenment Europe. He traveled throughout Europe to identify them in foreign repositories and collected what he could for the Library, eventually collating his work into his *Medical Dissertations of Psychiatric Interest before 1750* (Basel: Karger, 1971). The Library's collection of these theses now stands at nearly five hundred.

In 1976, the manuscript division of the Library was officially established, indicating its growing importance as a repository for the unpublished papers of many organizations and individuals vital to the history of psychiatry. The Library now houses over sixty manuscript collections. It is the official depository of such institutions as the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, the American Psychoanalytic Association, and the Cheiron Society. Its holdings of the papers of D.W. Winnicott

and David Levy make it an important resource for the study of child psychiatry and psychoanalysis. Through the generosity of Dr. Bernard L. Diamond, primary sources have been amassed relating to cases vital to the history of forensic psychiatry, such as the M'Naughton trial and the Guiteau trial. There are notable holdings related to the American mental hygiene movement, biological psychiatry, and such renowned figures as Clifford Beers, Sigmund Freud, Morton Prince, William James, G. Stanley Hall, Johann Spurzheim, Andrew and George Combe, Herbert Spencer, August Forel, Francis Galton, S. Weir Mitchell, and Harry Stack Sullivan.

From its earliest days, numerous scholars have worked in the Oskar Diethelm Library, publishing their discoveries as articles or books. From the Renaissance psychiatry that Dr. Diethelm pursued and the early American psychiatry that Dr. Carlson explored, the topics of inquiry have multiplied. The list has grown to include biographies of psychiatrists, psychologists, and pioneers in mental hygiene; accounts of the development of child psychiatry and the changing attitude toward children; books on psychoanalysis and its reception in various parts of the world; histories of psychiatry during specific periods, of particular mental hospitals that epitomized the development of the field, as well as sub-specialties such as the treatment of alcoholism or schizophrenia; studies in legal psychiatry; topics in British, German, and French psychiatry; histories and analyses of ideas and concepts in psychiatry, psychology, and psychoanalysis; works on the relationship between psychiatry, literature and religion; as well as investigations of multiple personality disorders and hypnosis. There are also two published volumes of symposia sponsored by the Institute.

Dr. Carlson organized the Friends of the Oskar Diethelm Library in 1964, thus widening the Library's circle of interested and active supporters. Those who could not participate directly, but who recognized the value of the Library's programs, began to give generously to benefit the collections and support the scholars who use them. The Friends' regular membership has grown steadily, while larger grants from far-seeing individuals



and foundations have permitted the awarding of fellowships, the acquisition of special collections, and the consolidation of historical materials from the New York Hospital's Westchester Division into the Library.

After the death of Ted Carlson in 1992, Dr. George Makari assumed the Directorship of the Institute. During his tenure, Dr. Makari has undertaken a number of initiatives, including the launching of the Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry book series, the inauguration of the Carlson Grand Rounds in the History of Psychiatry, the creation of specialized research working groups, and the modernization and professional cataloguing of the ODL's holdings. In 1994, the Institute for the History of Psychiatry responded to the prospective razing of the Payne Whitney Clinic by moving the Oskar Diethelm Library to temporary quarters at the New York Academy of Medicine. The Library returned to the campus of Weill Medical College and the New York Presbyterian Hospital in the spring of 1999, where it now occupies state-of-the-art facilities. In 2003, Nathan M. Kravis was appointed Associate Director of the Institute. In 2009, in grateful recognition of longstanding support of The DeWitt Wallace - New York Hospital Fund, established in the New York Community Trust by the founder of Reader's Digest Association, Inc., the Institute was re-christened The DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry.



A LIBERAL.

## DIRECTOR'S REPORT

What makes for generative, original thought? Divine inspiration, a hothouse education, the right genes for genius? In my experience, the most critical element for creative thinking is collective; in my study of that Ur-individualistic enterprise, psychoanalysis, I concluded that while certain individuals were extraordinarily gifted, their creativity was critically fostered by communities that supported, challenged, and in the end helped catapult them into new realms that otherwise they might never have known. I also found the nature of these communities made them fragile; they could bloom and they could quickly die, sometimes never to be born again.

In this view, small, seemingly marginal institutions that encourage free thought and critical exchange can play an out-sized role in cultures, since much new thought occurs at the edges of more established, respectable domains. A short fellowship, a travel grant, or a lunch partner may make the difference between something and nothing.

The DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry has strived to be one such outpost. Oddly located in a medical school, small by any administrative standards, the Institute has had a large impact, in part because it has been the only academic home for this specialized field in the United States. While departments in the history of science or medicine may have a few scholars studying the mind sciences, we have a critical mass of people, interested in a focused, free-wheeling, sustained conversation about some often, rather thorny issues.

However, we have always known that across the Atlantic, there was a center that concentrated talent in a way that we could only dream of. And the results of that community, the Wellcome Institute (later called the "Centre") for the History of Medicine, were nothing short of stupendous. In 1936, after the death of Sir Henry Wellcome, co-founder of Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., his will directed the Wellcome Trustees to use funds to promote knowledge in medical history. A Museum and Library were founded, and in 1961, the journal

*Medical History* was inaugurated. In 1967, the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine was established, and then smaller units began at Cambridge and Oxford, then Glasgow and Manchester. A wealth of scholarly talent made their way to the London-based Institute, including Vivian Nutton, Christopher Lawrence, Janet Browne, Roy Porter, William Bynum, Stephen Jacyna, Anne Hardy and Sonu Shamdasani. The best history of medicine text that we have was produced there, as were classic works in the history of neurology and psychiatry. When the first Eric T. Carlson lecture was delivered by the brilliant, sorely missed Roy Porter, sixteen years ago, he began his talk by referring to the rivalry between our two institutions. The very comparison, for us, was a great compliment. The Wellcome was clearly the single best, center for history of medicine. Period.

2010 will go down as a dark year for those of us who care about the history of medicine and psychiatry, and see it as a critical bastion of ethical, intellectual and social inquiry in a culture that grows more narrowly technological every day. In March, the Wellcome Trust along with the University College of London, who administered the academics of the Centre, decided to shut down the greatest history of medicine unit in the world. In a year or so, the Centre will be no more.

It is a shocking development. And perhaps, a wake-up call. During periods of great transition, such as the one we are in the midst of now, it is perhaps natural to focus hard on the present, to lose sight of the less than obvious continuities that persist, and to conclude that all that was old is no longer relevant. It is natural, that is, to become short-sighted, and in so doing, blindly repeat the past.

I hope you enjoy the Annual Report. You will note that it was a very full year for us. In addition to many scholarly activities, I am sad to report that our stalwart in the library, Diane Richardson, has decided to retire after the coming year. She has been simply extraordinary, generous beyond bounds, and masterfully erudite. It is impossible for me to imagine the library in more capable hands. However, I am delighted that

Diane can enjoy retirement, and can only hope words express my gratitude. This past year also brought with it the passing away of Monique Diethelm. Monique was a great, warm friend of the Institute and the Oskar Diethelm Library. Doris Nagel has written a lovely remembrance of Monique in these pages. She will be sorely missed. However, we are thankful for the continued support of you, the Friends, who we rely on to keep our small institution strong.

*George J. Makari, M.D.*



# OSKAR DIETHELM LIBRARY

## LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

The Oskar Diethelm Library continues providing access and service to scholars in the history of psychiatry from within the medical center and from around the world. This past year included visits from documentary film producers from both New York City and Dublin, book authors from Brooklyn and midtown Manhattan, and doctoral students from Toronto, Paris, Boston, and Cologne, to name just a few.

After more than a decade at the library, I will be retiring at the end of 2010-2011. I sincerely hope my time here has helped make the library more widely known to researchers around the globe, more accessible to them, and a comfortable, welcoming place for the study of what went before us and where we are headed.

I'd like to thank George Makari, Nate Kravis and a long list of administrative assistants for their support and especially their kindness in accepting my quirks. I'd also like to thank the glorious group of Institute members, whose stimulating discussions at the seminars and personal chats in the library have given me a deeper appreciation of the world and the people who inhabit it. Thanks to you all.

*Diane Richardson, M.L.S.*



◆                      IN MEMORIUM:                      ◆

MONIQUE DIETHELM: (1922-2010)

With the death of Monique Diethelm on August 19, 2010, the DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry has lost one of its oldest and greatest Friends. Her life was intertwined with that of the Payne Whitney Clinic since the mid-1950s, first as a highly effective social work professional, then as the wife and still later the widow of the founder of the Oskar Diethelm Library, who was for twenty-five years (1936-1961) Director of the Payne Whitney Clinic and Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry. Even after her move to the area of Lausanne, Switzerland following Dr. Diethelm's death in 1993, she maintained a keen interest in all of our activities, avidly reading the Annual Reports and Seminar schedules sent to her, and attending Grand Rounds as well as the History Seminars on her frequent visits back to New York City. When in New York, she brought together small groups of her old Payne Whitney friends for gracious lunches or dinners at the nearby Cosmopolitan Club, where she was a member, or sometimes in the dining rooms of the Metropolitan Museum or the MOMA, in which she maintained memberships.

Of ancient, noble, French-speaking descent, Monique le Febve de Vivy de Chaves was born the second of three children in Belgium on July 24, 1922. Her mother died after a long illness when Monique was a young adolescent. Her father, later a judge, was badly wounded as a young heroic soldier during World War I, and she was raised imbibing his passionately held values of independence and personal freedom. When Belgium was occupied by the Nazis for four and a half years during World War II, he carried out risky resistance activities whenever he could, for example, protecting and aiding the escape of those in danger of Nazi arrest. On a few occasions Nazi officers came to search their home.

After completing her formal education in Belgium, Monique entered a Catholic convent, where she had the op-

portunity to work among the poor. For a few years her vocation took her to France where she gained a great deal of experience assisting families in some of the most impoverished areas of Paris.

In the early 1950s, back in Belgium and out of the convent, she received a Fulbright Fellowship designed to enable young people who had lived in occupied countries during the war to come to the United States to share their experiences and to pursue graduate education. In the space of two years, Monique had earned a double Masters Degree in Psychology and Social Science from Fordham University. She loved her new life here, feeling free and fully self-reliant for the first time.

She then applied for two attractive positions, was accepted for both, and selected the Payne Whitney Clinic because, as she noted, "it was known as an excellent psychiatric hospital with a good training program." From 1955 forward, Monique identified strongly with the Clinic and worked extremely hard in the Outpatient Department (OPD) to uphold its high standards and enlarge its mission, especially to serve the families of the surrounding neighborhood. When Mrs. Hewitt, Director of Social Work at the time, resigned, Monique became Acting Director until Mrs. Siegrist arrived. It was in this capacity that she became acquainted with Dr. Diethelm and other psychiatrists throughout the hospital, since her services now extended to in-patients and their families as well as to those in the OPD.

During her Payne Whitney years, Monique particularly enjoyed working under Dr. Al Sherwin, who was extremely gifted and dedicated to the treatment of autistic children and who, together with Dr. Marie-Louise Schoelly, emphasized knowledge of child development and interdisciplinary teamwork in the treatment of children and families. In connection with her family work, Monique was able to follow patients and parents onto the Pediatric wards of the New York Hospital if they were ill, to work with schools to explain patient needs and carry out appropriate educational placements, and to visit and advise neighborhood families within

their home settings.

In 1961, Oskar Diethelm, long a widower, and Monique were quietly married, a few months before his official retirement as Chairman of the Department. As Professor Emeritus he still worked regularly on his research projects in the Historical Library, while Monique remained on staff until 1963. She resigned when she grew tired of receiving pressure from other staff members to transmit their complaints to her husband so that he could apply his supposed ongoing influence in the Department.

After this, Monique continued to pursue her vocation full time through a series of highly responsible positions that allowed her to teach, treat and continue to learn, first in East Harlem and the East Village, and later closer to the family home in Bronxville. She cared lovingly for Dr. Diethelm as he advanced in age, and often presided as a warm and gracious hostess at elegant and lively dinner parties with her husband and their old Payne Whitney friends. She found it highly pleasurable to travel with him on his summer pilgrimages to university libraries and the antiquarian book dealers of Europe.

In Switzerland after 1993, she established herself again in a number of volunteer part-time posts. She worked long hours each week within an exchange program in Freiburg for international students training to do community work in their own countries, and doing psychotherapy with some of these students who had difficulty adjusting to their Swiss experience. At the same time, she did pastoral work in Lausanne. She gave up these activities only gradually and regretfully, as in the last few years of her life decreasing mobility prevented her from commuting long distances to pursue them. But until the end of her life, the Payne Whitney Clinic remained not just a part of her C.V. but as an internalized embodiment of the ideals she would strive to live up to at all times. She would convey these convincingly to others through her articulate intelligence, her vitality, and her optimistic belief in continuous learning and in the human capacity for harmonious adaptation.

The Diethelms, and later Monique on her own, gave



generously as Friends, through annual monetary contributions and donations of privately owned books and manuscripts that are of great importance to scholars studying the history of psychiatry. Thus, she joined with Dr. Diethelm in helping to make the library he had founded one of the best specialized collections anywhere, and she fostered its continued growth after his death. She will be strongly missed.

*Doris B. Nagel, M.D.*



**Monique Diethelm**  
*1922-2010*

\*Note: Much of the information here was obtained from viewing Dr. Peter Wilson's fascinating interview of Monique Diethelm recorded on April 16, 2006, as part of the invaluable Oral History project that he has pursued for the last several years.

# ERIC T. CARLSON MEMORIAL GRAND ROUNDS

*Sixteenth Annual Eric T. Carlson Memorial Grand Rounds*  
*Anne Harrington, Ph.D. on*  
*“The schizophrenogenic mother: where she came from,*  
*why she still matters”*

Anne Harrington, Ph.D., Chair of the Department of the History of Science at Harvard, gave the 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Eric T. Carlson, M.D., Memorial Grand Rounds Lecture on May 19, 2010 on “The schizophrenogenic mother: where she came from, why she still matters.” Harrington, who served for six years as a co-director of Harvard’s Mind, Brain, and Behavior Initiative, has long expressed an interest in mind/body dualities, as well as the cultural histories that produce them. How, she has asked, does the brain generate mental life? How does the brain *become* the mind? More importantly, how have our explanations of this process been tied to the politics and details of the historical moments in which they emerged? Harrington’s stance – that we are the inheritors of a particular scientific approach, and that to understand that approach we must examine it within its historical context – has brought her acclaim, for both the types of history she writes and the way in which she writes them. But it has also invited a measure of dissent, or at least caution, from clinicians and from the occasional traditional historian, who note the dangers of relativism and the muddying tendencies of social history. “Science is part of history, and part of the whole complexity of human history,” asserts Harrington. “Science matters. Good science is real. But there is always more to say.”

For Harrington, “more” includes a search for the epistemological biases that are at work in the history of science. As such, her projects are widely historical, often considering topics that have received little attention from historians, despite their anthropological and sociological appeal. Her inquiries

are also multidisciplinary. Widely read in academic, medical, and popular sources, Harrington calls upon insights from fields as disparate as religion, pharmacology, and molecular biology to lend context to both the social and the scientific. (It is a style that proves engaging and alluring to many; her course, “Madness and Medicine: Themes in the History of Psychiatry,” enjoys enormous popularity among students, and she is praised in her books for steering away from academic jargon, combining serious scholarship with accessible language.) For those to whom such interdisciplinary wandering may seem heretical, Harrington notes that mind-body medicine is itself a “far-flung and omnivorous discourse,” one that “does not respect the boundaries we try to set up between the professional and the popular.”<sup>1</sup>

The outcome of such methodology is a synthesis of historical material within which Harrington largely avoids taking sides. “Harrington is a surveyor, not a critic, and follows the slip and tumble of ideas with matter-of-factness,” writes one recent reviewer.<sup>2</sup> Repeatedly praised for being “even-handed and fair-minded,” Harrington has been described as “impeccably objective,” a neutrality that is particularly invaluable in light of the provocative subject matter she explores. Most usefully, Harrington’s apparent detachment allows audiences to insert their own opinions and conclusions into the discussion, drastically enlivening the debate.

At the Carlson Grand Rounds, Harrington presented a line of inquiry from her newest book, a synthetic history of psychiatry tentatively entitled *When the Mind Falls Ill*. In the 1970s, a grass-roots movement among parents of schizophrenic patients attempted to overthrow the doctrine blaming mothers for their children’s schizophrenia. Screening a brief clip from the PBS documentary “When Medicine Got it Wrong,” Harrington requested the audience to consider the historical context, both of the parents and of the theory of the schizophrenogenesis. “We are not here to re-argue whether medicine got it wrong,” she advised, “but maybe there is more to say; maybe there are more forces at work. Perhaps the pain

has made it difficult to tell this history.” Embarking on a summary of that tale, she added, “Let’s take a stab at telling that story and see where it lands us.”

For the origins of the schizophrenogenic mother, Harrington turns first to early twentieth century discourses of motherhood and femininity, where the role of the mother seemed to waver between compensatory and indispensable. According to the classical, father-focused psychoanalysis of the 1920s and 30s, women desired motherhood to compensate them for the lack of a penis. Opponents countered that motherhood could be its own positive entity. Indeed, at the roots of child development, they asserted, the influence of mothers mattered most, a statement born out by the fate of children sent away from London during World War II. Away from their parents, numerous such children failed to thrive, becoming listless and digressing developmentally. Their deterioration demonstrated to many that children required a family structure, a notion reinforced in 1945 by Rene Spitz’s studies on institutionalized children. A new consensus emerged: as much as children required fruit, vitamins, and fresh vegetables, they also needed mothers.

Yet if apron strings could hoist a child into healthy development, they could also act as fetters. At the other end of the spectrum, psychiatrist David M. Levy singled out a syndrome that he dubbed “maternal overprotection,” based on a thesis he originated in the early 1930s that overdominant or overindulgent mothers could permanently infantilize their children, retarding their development into mature adults. Levy was not alone in his concern about the influence of the emotionally unchecked matron. Abraham Carter promoted “the smothering mother,” whose emotional needs had the capacity to feminize and sissify sons. Without intervention, such boys may become homosexuals, a preoccupation that gained ascendancy in tandem with the publication of Alfred Kinsey’s 1948 study on human sexuality, on which social moralizers based fears of a rising “epidemic” of homosexuality. By 1950, theorists also expressed concern about an opposite

phenomenon: the cold, rejecting nature of the “refrigerator mother” could instill a similar frigidity in their offspring, whose autism, some claimed, could be traced to their mothers’ failure to offer affection or to “bond properly.” “Mothers,” summarizes Harrington, “were seen as responsible for any number of diseases and behaviors.”

The bulk of this scholarship, Harrington notes, emerged against the backdrop of the cold war – amidst a world in which a state of military vigilance had become a way of life, and in which the family had been re-imagined as everything worth fighting for. A nagging fear disquieted Americans that real families were in crises, that too many parents were failing to act in gender-appropriate ways. The result, they speculated, might present a threat to the nation’s social fabric by producing a generation of children susceptible to blackmail and seduction by communists. Social science research further fueled concerns by suggesting that the breakdown of gender roles could pave the way for fascism.

But Harrington reminds her audience not to reduce the mother *entirely* to her political context. “Maybe people who made such evil statements about mothers,” suggested Harrington, “were responding to their patients’ terrible pain.”

Schizophrenia is intractable to therapy, and in the mid-twentieth century many of its sufferers were placed in asylums, where physicians attempted to address what they assumed to be the biological causes of the condition. The roster of available treatments ranged from insulin coma therapy to shock treatment to frontal lobotomy, a treatment which in 1954 gave way to the more chemical lobotomy provided by the major tranquilizer, Thorazine. None of these approaches were curative, and none engaged the personhood of the patient. In such a context, ventures Harrington, the notion of the schizophrenogenic mother offered a possibility that was, by comparison, optimistic; if it offered no greater solace than blame, it at least presented a potential avenue for therapy. “The psychoanalysts were the only ones during this time who talked of cure,” notes Harrington. The concept of the illness-inducing

mother presented a cascade of guilt and blame, but it was also “breathtakingly idealistic,” and “breathtakingly hubristic.”

Despite the ascension of the schizophrenogenic mother, the possibility of a biological cause continued to prompt researchers to seek inside the brain itself for origins of the illness, and in 1963, the dopamine excess theory offered a new causal promise. Perhaps an abundance of this neurotransmitter could be causing the brain to autointoxicate itself. It was a theory that reinforced the biomedical approach to schizophrenia, but it did not replace the attention paid to the possible impacts of parenting. On the contrary, the dopamine excess theory developed during the heyday of the schizophrenogenic mother, and serves as a telling sign of duality in the way in which a culture can approach medicine.

By the 1970s, feminism made it clear that talking about women is political. Authors such as Betty Friedan and Barbara Ehrenreich took aim at the political nature of feminine constructs, including ones thought to be “objectively” medical. The grassroots movement by parents to set aside the schizophrenogenic mother and promote better treatment of their children sprouted from the same political and historical moment. Both demanded a reexamination of cultural and scientific orthodoxies in light of their historical – and highly social – origins. By the 1990s, more discussion existed on helping the parents of schizophrenic patients than blaming them, and the schizophrenogenic mother no longer appeared in medical textbooks.

“What do we learn from the story?” asks Harrington. It is a question she consistently poses, both in her lectures and in her writing, and it is one that is often at work within academic centers for the history of medicine or science. “Are there any lessons here?” Like many of her colleagues, such “lessons” for Harrington are never mere morality plays, but rather are nuanced revelations of how cultural scripts have been applied to the telling – and understanding – of history, and of how they have relevance for our own moral commitments and intellectual inclinations. “How can we be

so certain,” Harrington has warned “that our current commitments to the good causes and ideals around which we have built our professional lives are allowing us to see as clearly as we should?”<sup>3</sup> From the history of the schizophrenogenic mother, Harrington summarizes, what we learn is the powerful potential “for biological illness to become politicized and highly polarized.” It is not an unfamiliar lesson, but it is a potent example of how historical context influences medicine, and how causal theories are rarely, if ever, “just science.”

At the Richardson Seminar in the afternoon Professor Harrington picked up on themes from the morning’s talk by turning the discussion to the relationship between madness and the brain itself, and how the field of psychiatry attained a focus on the biological. “There is a lot yet to probe,” she noted. “There’s a lot of concern, but less of a clear narrative as to what happened, and why it happened.” She added, “The brain is the frame, but the stories presented are not really about the brain.”

Story, for Harrington, has long served as a valuable organizational frame — as a way in which to dramatize, simplify, and interrogate subject matter — and it is one that tends to be warmly received by academic and non-academic audiences alike. Indeed, her method of organizing her scholarship around narrative intentionally parallels the way in which the human mind looks to story and metaphor to integrate domains of experience, to locate meaning in randomness. As she did at Grand Rounds, Harrington opened the Richardson lecture with a clip from a pre-existing narrative, an episode on madness from a 1984 PBS documentary, *The Brain*. “This movie,” she explained, “is a moment in which you can see a new orthodoxy in the making.” In the early 1980s, psychoanalytic language was coming to be interwoven with genetic and biologic components, a change that would seem unsurprising given the availability of psychoactive drugs. That availability, however, began in the 1950s, and the culture did not change until the 1970s. What, then, are the implications? “Excellent science isn’t enough to affect a cultural change,”

Harrington observed. “There has to be a willingness to hear.”

Anne Harrington is an historian whose work has been widely praised for its engaging nature and appeal to a general audience, but she is, first and foremost a scholar, and she accords her subjects the attention of one. Her books include *Medicine, Mind, and the Double Brain: A Study in Nineteenth Century Thought*, (which received praise from Eric T. Carlson as “an excellent conceptual history set in the context of social developments”) and *Reenchanted Science: Holism in German Culture from Wilhelm II to Hitler*. Her most recent book, *The Cure Within: A History of Mind-Body Medicine*, investigates our cultural preoccupations with mind-body healing.

Megan J. Wolff, M.P.H.



#### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> Anne Harrington, *The Cure Within: A History of Mind-Body Medicine* (W.W. Norton & Company: New York, 2008), 19.

<sup>2</sup> Amanda Schaeffer, “The Psychosomatic Secret: The unscientific allure of mind-body medicine,” Jan. 14, 2008, *Slate.com*.

<sup>3</sup> Anne Harrington “Unmasking Suffering’s Masks: reflections on old and new memories of Nazi medicine” *Daedalus*. 1996; 125: 181-205.



# RICHARDSON HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY SEMINAR

## *SEMINAR PROGRAM DIRECTOR'S REPORT*

The Richardson History of Psychiatry Research seminar this year continued to be a forum for a wide array of speakers with varying backgrounds, areas of expertise, and historiographic methodology, all united by a passion for their subject and a cheerful stoicism in the face of excited (and even heated) Q & A sessions. Our members, as ever, continue to be the backbone of the seminar, and their pointed thematic parsings and erudition have many a speaker scribbling notes on the sides of their manuscripts. A highlight of this year's seminar included Anne Harrington, Ph.D., Chair of the Department of the History of Science at Harvard University, who gave the annual Eric T. Carlson lecture on the schizophrenogenic mother at the Payne Whitney Department of Psychiatry's Grand Rounds in the morning and then in the seminar screened excerpts from a historically influential television documentary on schizophrenia. Some members of the seminar were featured in this documentary, and a lively discussion of the making of the program ensued. Other notable speakers included Laura Hirshbein, M.D., Ph.D., of the University of Michigan, who gave an elegant talk on the paradoxical contributions to contemporary neuroscience knowledge of tobacco industry research into the putative health benefits of nicotine; Jacqueline Friedlander, Ph.D., of Rutgers University, who spoke on psychiatry in imperial Russia; and Katja Guenther, of Princeton University, who educated us on neurosurgery in Wilhelmine Germany. My two years of helming the seminar were an utter delight, and it is with pleasurable anticipation of many more seasons of good presentations to come that I now hand the reins to my successor, Barbara Stimmel.

*Mallay Occhiogrosso, M.D.*

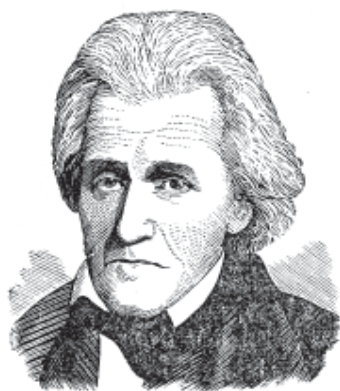


FIG. 159.—ANDREW JACKSON.

● *SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS, 2009-2010* ●

**September 16**

Charles Bardes, M.D., Weill Cornell Medical College  
“The Green Sickness and Clinical Fantasy”

**October 7**

Curtis Hart, M.Div., Weill Cornell Medical College  
“Paul Tillich and Psychoanalysis”

**October 21**

Hugh Freeman, M.D., Emeritus Editor, British Journal of  
Psychiatry  
“British Psychiatry, 1900”

**November 4**

Matthew J. Gambino, M.D./Ph.D. Candidate, Medical  
Scholars Program/ Department of History, University of  
Illinois at Urbana-Champaign  
“Cold War U.S. Psychiatry and the Contours of Democratic  
Citizenship”

**November 18**

Amir A. Afkhami, M.D., Ph.D., School of Public Health  
and Health Services, George Washington University  
“The Dangers of Modernity: Psychiatry and the Treatment  
of Substance Abuse in Iran in the 20th Century”

**December 2**

Jacqueline Friedlander, Ph.D., Institute for Health, Rutgers  
University  
“Becoming a psychiatrist in late imperial Russia, 1880-1917”

**January 6**

Alfred I. Tauber, M.D., Center for Philosophy and History of  
Science, Boston University.  
“Freud, the Reluctant Philosopher”

**February 3**

Katharina Trede, M.D., Boston University Medical Center

“Treatise on Insanity in Pregnant, Postpartum, and Lactating Women (1858) by Louis-Victor Marce: A Commentary”

**February 17**

Linda Hopkins, Ph.D., Independent Scholar

“Donald Winnicott and Masud Khan: The Failure of a Long Analysis”

**March 3**

Laura Hirshbein, M.D., Ph.D., University of Michigan.

“Smoking and Mental Illness: The Tobacco Industry Perspective”

**March 17**

Eliza Slavet, Ph.D., Department of Literature and Program in Religious Studies, University of California, San Diego.

“On Racial Fever: Freud and the Jewish Question”

**April 7**

Bonnie Evans, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History and Philosophy of Science, University of Cambridge.

“Mapping the end of mental deficiency legislation: The Subnormal, Psychotic, and Autistic Children of 1960s Britain”

**April 21**

Bennett Simon, M.D., Harvard Medical School.

*Aaron Esman Lecture*

“From Plato to Mondrian: A Journey towards a Geometry of the Mind (with Optional Excursions to the Book of Ezekiel and to Samuel Beckett)”

**May 5**

Katja Guenther, M.D., Ph.D., History of Science Program, Princeton University.

“Words as Scalpels: Psychiatry and Neurosurgery in Wilhelmine Germany”

**May 19**

Anne Harrington, Ph.D., Department of the History of Science,  
Harvard University.

*Eric T. Carlson Memorial Lecture: Grand Rounds*, “The  
schizophrenogenic mother: where she came from, why  
she still matters”

*Richardson Seminar*

“When Minds Fall Ill, or why we need a new perspective  
on the history of psychiatry”



# WORKING GROUPS IN THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

## WORKING GROUP ON *PSYCHOANALYSIS AND THE ARTS*

The Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts continued to have lively readings and discussions of members' work in progress. Prof. Anne Hoffman led a discussion of a story by Balzac, "The Unknown Masterpiece," which she considered in relation to Cézanne's identification with the story's protagonist, and his painting of the human figure, early and late. Two meetings focused on the work of the Chilean writer Roberto Bolaño and its political background—*By Night in Chile*, led by Dr. Alicia Gutmann, and Bolaño's stories, led by Dr. Nate Kravis. Dr. Barbara Stimmel, picking up a theme of last year's readings, led a discussion of E.L. Doctorow's *Homer & Langley*, a fictionalized account of the Collyer brothers' compulsive hoarding. Dr. Katherine Dalsimer, who is doing research on the collaborative childhood manuscripts of the four Brontë children, led a discussion of Charlotte Brontë's last novel, *Villette*.

*Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.*



## WORKING GROUP ON *HISTORY OF PSYCHOANALYSIS*

The group began the year with a discussion led by Dr. Shapiro on Sandor Ferenczi's article "Confusion of Tongues Between Adults and the Child – The Language of Tenderness and Passion." The spirited exchange that followed has come to characterize the working group's meetings, and perhaps helped to prompt Michael Beldocho's reading selections for the following month, which approached the relationship between Freud and Ferenczi. In December, Dr. Kravis directed the gathering's attentions to the subject of mesmerism, with Robert Darnton's chapter "Mesmerism and Popular Science," from *Mesmerism at the End of the Enlightenment in France* (1968). Dr. Cooper opened the new year with the first meeting of 2010, followed in March by a discussion led by Aaron Esman, who focused on surrealism and psychoanalysis. In April, Anna Antonovsky posed questions about Freud's relationships with the cultures in which he lived, through examination of Freud's paper on "The Uncanny" (1919) and a paper by Jay Geller (2004) on anti-Semitism in Vienna. Finally, Dr. Friedman led a discussion on Freud's technical papers and Ferenczi and Rank's "The Development of Psychoanalysis" (1925).

*George J. Makari, M.D.*

# RESEARCH FACULTY

## STAFF & AFFILIATED FACULTY

George J. Makari, M.D.	Director
Nathan Kravis, M.D.	Associate Director
Diane Richardson, M.L.I.S.	Spec.Collections Librarian
Megan J. Wolff, M.P.H.	Administrative Assistant
Anna M. Antonovsky, Ph.D.	
Michael Beldoch, Ph.D.	
Samantha Boardman, M.D.	
Norman Dain, Ph.D.	(Rutgers University)
Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.	
Aaron H. Esman, M.D.	
Joseph J. Fins, M.D., F.A.C.P.	
Lawrence Friedman, M.D.	
William A. Frosch, M.D.	
Robert Goldstein, M.D.	
Gerald N. Grob, Ph.D.	(Rutgers University)
L. C. Groopman, M.D., Ph.D.	
Leon D. Hankoff, M.D.	
Anne Golomb Hoffman, Ph.D.	(Fordham University)
Nathan M. Kravis, M.D.	
Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D.	(Queens College, CUNY)
Robert Michels, M.D.	
Doris B. Nagel, M.D.	
Mallay Occhiogrosso, M.D.	
Louis A. Sass, Ph.D.	(Rutgers University)
Theodore Shapiro, M.D.	
Paul E. Stepansky, Ph.D.	
Rosemary A. Stevens, Ph.D., M.P.H.	
Barbara Stimmel, Ph.D.	
Craig Tomlinson, M.D.	(Columbia University)
Siovahn A. Walker, Ph.D.	

All have appointments at or are employed by Weill Cornell. If a member's primary academic position is elsewhere, it is given in parentheses.



## *FACULTY NEWS*

**Anna M. Antonovsky, Ph.D.**, has been studying differences in Freudian thought that seemed to emerge from its encounter with the intellectual traditions of national cultures. Turning to the historically preceding obverse of this issue, she re-visited the question of how Freud's experience of his socio-culturally given place may have elicited a certain blend in theorizing. As an example, she brought for discussion by the Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis Freud's paper, "The Uncanny" (1919), and an article by Jay Geller (2004) on his research into the social atmosphere of Freud's Vienna.

**Michael Beldoch, Ph.D.**, is a Clinical Professor at Weill Cornell Medical College and an active member of the Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis.

**Samantha Boardman, M.D.**, taught a case history class for medical students in the fall semester, 2009, and looks forward to teaching a psychiatry clerkship course to third year and fourth year medical students in the fall of 2010.

**Norman Dain, Ph.D.**, continues to enjoy his retirement.

**Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.**, Associate Professor of Psychology in the Dept. of Psychiatry, supervises residents in psychiatry on long-term psychotherapy. Within the Institute for the History of Psychiatry, she is coordinator of the Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Humanities. Dr. Dalsimer has an article forthcoming in the interdisciplinary *Journal of the History of Childhood and Youth* on "The Young Charlotte Brontë." It draws on her research into the fantasy world the four young Brontë children, Charlotte, Branwell, Emily and Anne, developed collaboratively, beginning when Charlotte was twelve. This imagined world is preserved in manuscripts now held in libraries and private collections throughout the

U.S. and the U.K., which are more voluminous than the combined published work their authors produced as adults.

**Aaron Esman, M.D.**, led the Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis on March 10, 2010 in a spirited discussion of Psychoanalysis and Surrealism, the subject of a paper now in press. He has also continued his participation in the Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts.

**Joseph J. Fins, M.D., F.A.C.P.**, is currently working on a book on neuroethics and severe brain injury with funding from a Health Policy Investigator Award from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. In the past year, he was elected to tenure as Professor of Medicine at Weill Cornell and Vice-Chair of the Fellows Council at the Hastings Center where he also now serves as an *ex-officio* member of the Board of Trustees. He has lectured here and abroad, gave the *John P. McGovern Award Lecture in the Medical Humanities* at the Institute for the Medical Humanities, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, and was named to the Council of the *Europäische Akademie* in Bad Neuenahr-Ahrweiler, Germany for his work on the ethics of deep brain stimulation in neuropsychiatric disorders. He served as co-editor and contributor to an anthology, "C.P. Snow's Two Cultures Fifty Years Later: An Enduring Problem with an Elusive Solution" published in *Technology in Society*, and was named to the editorial board of *Neuromodulation*. At Weill Cornell, he received an Award for Teaching Excellence. Finally, Dr. Fins was elected President-Elect of the American Society for Bioethics and Humanities. He will assume the presidency of the Society in the Fall of 2011.

**Lawrence Friedman, M.D.**, is on the faculty of The Psychoanalytic Institute affiliated with N.Y.U. Medical Center, where he is an Advisor on its Curriculum Committee, and a member of its Curriculum Revision Committee, and teaches a course in Freud's Papers on Technique. He is on the Board of Directors of the Psychoanalytic Association of New York. He

teaches hermeneutics at the Columbia University Psychoanalytic Institute. In the American Psychoanalytic Association, he serves on the Program Committee. He is a member of the Editorial Board of *Psychoanalytic Inquiry*, and the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, for which he also serves on the Board of Directors. He is an Editorial Consultant for *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane*. He discussed Dale Boesky's "Psychoanalytic Disagreements in Context" at the January, 2010 Meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association.

**William Frosch, M.D.**, continues in his pursuits as Professor Emeritus.

**Robert Goldstein, M.D.**, continues to serve as voluntary faculty at Weill-Cornell, and to participate in activities at the DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry.

**Gerald N. Grob, M.D.**, Henry Sigerist Professor of the History of Medicine Emeritus at Rutgers University, delivered grand rounds to the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in February. His talk, "Deinstitutionalization: Policy Failure or Success?" was warmly received.

**Anne Golomb Hoffman, Ph.D.** presented a paper at the conference of the Northeast Modern Language Association in April 2010 on Alice James and Margaret Abigail Cleaves, a 19<sup>th</sup>-century physician who suffered from neurasthenia. The talk was part of a panel on 19<sup>th</sup>-century women writers and illness. In April, she also presented her work on the body and the archive in a panel on Embodied Archives at the NYU Humanities Initiative. She was a respondent to an essay by David Bakan on Freud and determinism at a psychology colloquium at Fordham University. Hoffman presented a paper, "The Body of the Child, the Body of the Land: Traumatic Resonances in the Fiction of David Grossman," at the annual meeting of the National Association of Professors

of Hebrew in July, 2010. In January 2010, she initiated a new project with a presentation to Cornell's Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts on the relationship of the painter to the figure of the model. This project extends her interest in literary and theoretical representations of the body to include the visual arts.

**Nathan Kravis, M.D.**, Associate Director of the History Institute, teaches and supervises at Cornell and Columbia. He serves on the editorial board of the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* and is an editorial reader for the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*.

**Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D.**, has published a new book, *The Fiction of Ruth Rendell: Ancient Tragedy and the Modern Family*, which places emphasis on the Oedipus and Electra complexes. She received a letter from Ruth Rendell (considered one of England's most esteemed novelists) with high praise for the study. Barbara Leavy continues to write on popular entertainment in New York for the magazine *Cabaret Scenes* on a regular basis. She has also started a collection of essays on the subject of crime fiction and culture.

**George J. Makari, M.D.**, the Director of the DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry, was promoted to Professor of Psychiatry with tenure at the Weill Cornell Medical College this year. He is also as Adjunct Professor of Psychiatry at the Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research at Columbia University, and Adjunct Professor at The Rockefeller University. Dr. Makari teaches aspects of the history of psychoanalysis and psychiatry to Cornell's psychiatry residents, and supervises electives on the history of psychiatry. He continues to serve on numerous editorial boards, including *Journal of the History of Behavioral Sciences*, *American Imago*, *Neurosciences*, *Sciences Humaines*, *Psychiatrie*, *History of Psychiatry*, and *Academic Psychiatry*. This year, Dr. Makari's 2008 book, *Revolution in Mind: the Creation of*

*Psychoanalysis*, received the Gradiva Award for Best Historical Book from the National Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis, and the 2010 Heinz Hartmann Award given by the New York Psychoanalytic Society. He served as the keynote speaker at the meeting of the National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis, and spoke at the Jung Symposium at the Library of Congress. He delivered Grand Rounds to the Department of Psychiatry at the UMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School, and gave lectures before the New York Psychoanalytic Society candidates, the Columbia Psychoanalytic Fellows, the Washington Square Institute, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Department of Psychiatry at the Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, and the Jungian Psychoanalytic Association.

**Robert Michels, M.D.**, gave the Sigmund Freud Award Lecture at the American Society of Psychoanalytic Physicians this year, as well as the Saul Albert Lecture at McGill University, the Roberta Held Weiss Lecture at the William Alanson White Institute, and a plenary presentation at the annual meeting of the American College of Psychoanalysts. He spoke at the 75th Anniversary Celebration of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, the APA Institute on Psychiatric Services, and the Canadian Psychoanalytic Society. He taught a Master Course on Psychotherapy at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, discussed a paper at the Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine, and gave Grand Rounds at Harvard / Brigham & Women's Hospital and Emory University. Dr. Michels is a member of IHOP's Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis. He is Joint Editor-in-Chief of *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, Deputy Editor of *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, and is active on the editorial boards of *Psychiatry* and *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*.

**Doris B. Nagel, M.D.**, continues her work on the history of the treatment of schizophrenia in the first half of the twentieth

century. She an active participant at the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar, and continues to serve as a member of the Institute's Annual Report Committee.

**Mallay Occhiogrosso, M.D.**, is an assistant professor of psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medical College and an assistant attending psychiatrist at New York Presbyterian Hospital. She is a former director of the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar and a researcher in women's mental health and personality disorders. She currently is the recipient of a K31 research fellowship to obtain a certificate in clinical investigation from the Weill Cornell Medical College Clinical and Translational Science Center.

**Louis A. Sass, Ph.D.**, spent the year 2009-2010 teaching at the Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology, Rutgers University, where he is Professor of Clinical Psychology. During the academic year he gave grand rounds at the Princeton Health Care System, New Jersey. He also delivered invited lectures at Adelphi University, Derner Institute of Advanced Psychological Studies, in Garden City, New York, and at the Department of Social Sciences, *Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana* (Cuajimalpa), in Mexico, D.F.

**Theodore Shapiro, M.D.**, has been conducting research with Dr. Barbara Milrod. The project is an exploration of the efficacy of time-limited manualized dynamic psychotherapy for children and adolescents, and is funded by the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and the Fund for Research of the American Psychoanalytic Association. He also served as the keynote speaker at the life members dinner at the annual Meeting of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. He conducted a workshop at same meeting on the therapy described above, and a session as Senior mentor at the clinical conference. In addition, on December 9, 2009 Dr. Shapiro delivered the Kenworthy Foundation lecture

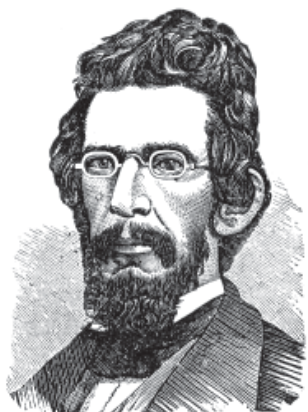
in honor of Michael Kalogerakis. The lecture was titled “21st Century Teen Communication.”

**Rosemary Stevens, Ph.D.**, has continued her scholarship on the origins of the veterans’ health care system after World War I.

**Barbara Stimmel, Ph.D.**, is currently serving as the Director of the Richardson Seminar Series at the DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry, where she is a member of the Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Humanities and Working Group on History of Psychoanalysis. She is Assistant Professor of Psychiatry at Mount Sinai School of Medicine. She also serves as Chair of the Committee on Psychoanalytic Education (COPE) Study Group on Supervision, as the Leader of COPE Supervision Workshop, and as an editorial reader at the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*.

**Siovahn A. Walker, Ph.D.**, accepted the post of Director of the Council for European Studies in September 2010 and so has moved from her previous position as Acting Director of Communications and Special Assistant to the President at the Social Science Research Council. Siovahn received her doctorate in medieval European History from Stanford University in June 2008. Her professional area of expertise is the premodern history of moral philosophy and psychology, as well as the development and organization of pre-modern social care institutions. Dr. Walker is scheduled to present in Spring 2011 on “Positive Psychology as a Translational Frame for Understanding Medieval Psychology,” at the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar.

SMALL.



J. D. B. DE BOW.



## ALUMNI NEWS

**Daniel Burston, Ph.D.**, continues to chair the Psychology department of Duquesne University. He signed a contract towards a book on the life and work of Karl Stern with McGill-Queen's University Press.

**Daria Colombo, M.D.**, moved to Seattle, where she is in private practice and serves on the faculty of The Seattle Psychoanalytic Institute. She is on the editorial board of *JAPA*. She was certified in psychoanalysis in January of 2010 and has contributed book reviews to *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* and the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*.

**Hannah S. Decker, Ph.D.**, is continuing work on her book on DSM-III to be published by Oxford University Press. She also recently wrote an article on the controversy surrounding the making of DSM-5 which appears on the website of the journal *History of Psychiatry*. The other piece is in the *Bulletin of the Association for the Advancement of Psychiatry and Philosophy*, the recently published August issue online on the making of DSM-5. It's a response to a commentary by Dr. Allen Frances, the editor of DSM-IV, regarding his take on the issues surrounding DSM-5.

**Eric J. Engstrom, Ph.D.**, is currently a research associate in the department of history at the Humboldt University in Berlin, Germany. As a member of the research unit on "Cultures of Madness in Berlin, 1870-1930," he is writing a book on the history of forensic psychiatry in Berlin before the First World War. For the commemoration of the Humboldt University's bicentennial, he completed work on a short history of brain research and the neurosciences at the university (1850-1945). He was a Guest Scholar at the Max-Planck-Institute for the History of Science from November 2009 to January 2010. He is also a member of a work-group at the Max-Planck-Institute for Psychiatry in Munich, where he continues to edit

the papers of the German psychiatrist Emil Kraepelin and has just begun work on the eighth volume of the edition covering the years 1921-1926. He is also co-editor of a new internet blog site on the history of psychiatry at <http://historypsychiatry.wordpress.com>.

**Sander Gilman, Ph.D.**, delivered numerous lectures this year, including the keynote addresses at the German-Jewish workshop at Duke University, the Conference on Aboriginal Wellness at the University of British Columbia, the British Association of Jewish Studies at the University of Southampton, and Princeton University's conference on Freud in the 21st Century. In addition, he served as a Scholar in Residence at the University of Denver Center for Judaic Studies, and directed the Conference on Children and Childhood at the Birkbeck Humanities Institute in London. Professor Gilman also published a pair of monographs, *Diseases and Diagnoses: The Second Age of Biology* (2010), and *Obesity: The Biography* (2010).

**Stephen Kern, Ph.D.**, – continues to teach as Professor of History at Ohio State University, where he specializes in modern European culture and intellectual history.

**James Wilk, Ph.D.**, continues to teach and research in the Faculty of Philosophy at Oxford University and still commutes monthly to the New York Academy of Medicine, so managing to remain an active member of the Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis and to attend Richardson Seminars. His recent work has focused on the rich historical linkages of mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century psychiatry and psychoanalysis with the cybernetics movement, on the one hand, and early-20<sup>th</sup>-Century German organismic biology on the other, including the work of Kurt Goldstein. He is currently preparing a paper on the history and scientific legacy of the Northfield Experiments.

### *BENJAMIN RUSH SCHOLARS PROGRAM*

**Raymond Raad, M.D., M.P.H.**, is a PGYI resident in Psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medical Center. Through the Benjamin Rush Fellowship, he has begun a study of the history of medicine and psychiatry, and in the past year has published a paper in the *American Journal of Psychiatry* on the development of “moral treatment” at the York Retreat in England in the early 1800s. His other interests include health policy and international comparisons of health care systems.

**Alexandra C. Sacks, M.D.**, is a PGY IV Resident in Adult Psychiatry at New York-Presbyterian Hospital/ Weill Cornell Medical Center where she has been a Benjamin Rush Scholar in the History of Psychiatry since 2008. She graduated from the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in 2008 via its Humanities and Medicine program, and Phi Beta Kappa with a B.A. in English from Amherst College in 2003. In the 2009-2010 academic year, she studied in a reading tutorial with Dr. Makari culminating in the publication of the article “Freud in the New World” in the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, June 2009. She will begin working with Dr. Leonard Groopman on a project in her particular area of historical interest: The Psychiatric Treatment of Women in 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Century America. Clinically, she is interested in Reproductive Psychiatry, Child Psychiatry, and Psychoanalysis.

## RESEARCH FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

**Esman, A.**, Review of *Psychoanalysis and Narrative Medicine*, (2008) by Peter Rudnitsky and Rita Charon, eds., *JAPA* 58:1: 190-194, 2010.

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**Leavy, B.**, *The Fiction of Ruth Rendell: Ancient Tragedy and the Modern Family*, (Barbara Fass-Leavy, 2010)

**Makari, G.J.**, "La Rivoluzione Nella Mente: Sulla Storia della Psiconalisi, 1870-1945," *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane*, 43:4 :455-462, 2009.

\_\_\_\_\_, Letter to the Editor, "Blaming the Victims : On Jews, Psychoanalysts, and the Rise of Fascism." *Psychoanalysis and History* 12:1: 109, 2010.

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● FRIENDS OF THE DEWITT WALLACE  
INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY ●

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*ENDOWMENTS*

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Eric T. Carlson, M.D. Memorial Fund  
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